ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1908.

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THOUGHTS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Glorious Anniversary, and What It Means to Mankind.

The Declaration a Startling Innovation King's will should not be absolute, but in the Theory of Government and the that there should be written laws ap-

A NEW POLITICAL GOSPEL. | among those being trial by a jury of plied by independent judges. As said before, this only applied to the nobles shoul

ence. Had it not been for Appomattox the Declaration of Independence would have been relegated to the dusty pigeon holes of history with thousands of other political experiments that had been tried and which had failed. Appomat-tox was the seal upon the Declaration of Independence, and made it a vital working principle for the Nations of the earth.

The document, therefore, has a value even higher than being the birth act of our Nation. It was an evangel of lib-erty for the whole world, and every man upon whom the sunlight rests should have as deep an interest in that

Keen Interest Felt in Washington-Democratic Hopes-Calculations on Disaffection in the West-The Figures as They Appear To-day-Where the Battle Ground Will Be.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ALL EYES NOW TURNED ON DENVER.

Meaning of the 4th of July.

So many glittering generalities are heard and read about the 4th of July that its real meaning is lost sight of or probably never understood. It was to the political and social world precisely what the advent of Christ was to the birth of Christ each little country or people had its code of morais and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God the brotherhood of all men. "God for the whole universe and the brotherhood of all men. "God the king and Lords. As the centuries went by the common should periodically read the Declaration of Independence will be read in most places of the country as part of the country as part of the ceremonies of celebrating the Nation's natal day. It deserves much studying of routes and much community that the city from the king. The cry of "Westward Ho"—a purely since the Chicago Convention adjournable for the country as part of the country as part of the ceremonies of celebrating the read in most places of the country as part of the ceremonies of celebrating the read in most places of the country as part of the ceremonies of celebrating the read in most places of the country as part of the ceremonies of cele

on even ground.

Preparing for the Battle.

There is always the liveliest kind of jockeying between Presidential candi-dates to get the best of it in argument. The one tries to get the other on the defensive, for there are thousands of voters in every State who like to be with the man who can make the smart-est, most plausible talk. To that end a nice little duel of words is expected beest, most plausible talk. To that end a nice little duel of words is expected between Nominee Bryan. The latter has been eraftily laying the foundations for his argumentative campaign with his Republican opponent and the former has been storing away ammunition against the day when Mr. Bryan becomes a full-fielded nominee. Both men know that public sentiment is more easily swayed to-day by logical discussion of issues and events than ever before. That means each will strive with great determination to make a good showing in the great forum of public discussion. Each will be exceedingly wary about being thrust into a defensive position. This feature of the campaign may be in full operation by the middle of July. Probably it will be one of the important preliminaries to the organization work that both parties must conduct on an extensive scale in the great / ruggle for votes and for a majority of the electoral college.

In the National Birth Certificate.

In Chicago, Gov. Francis is regarded—as the most incluential business head in all the Missisin publican opponent and the former has been storing away ammunition against the day when Mr. Bryan becomes a full-fielded nominee. Both men know that public sentiment is more easily swayed to-day by logical discussion of in Washington has some chance of being commissioned to undertake the last Presidential election.

The National Chairman at the very outset, will eliminate about three-fifths and could raise more money for the campaign than any other man who could be chosen as National Chairman of those votes from their calculations, depting the proposed to the p electoral college.

Democratic sachems, remaining in off with a big whoop in all the Middle Washington, say that the Mississippi Western States and that the Republication Vailey will loom large in the deliberations of the Denver Convention. They see how little hope there is for the party along the Northern Atlantic seaboard—in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Accordingly, they are making up their tables of a majority in the Electoral College next November, with States in the Middle West. They will be a solution of the Education of the Education of the Davis and Autumn long. Of course, Mr. Bryan, as the prospective nominee, will have the say as to the National Chairman. As far as known he has not indicated whether Gov. Francis would be acceptable to him. It was widely circulated some months ago that Ex-Senator Pettaks. Valley will loom large in the deliberain the Electoral College next November, with States in the Middle West. They are able to make the winning additions only by grouping Southern and Missisball Valley States.

A state of the Middle West in the Senate with the late Mark Hanna, was Mr. Bryan's choice was the Mark Hanna,

There is one precedent for this Democratic addition—the election of 1892. For if the radical sentiment that pervades and permeates the Middle West should be strong enough to embrace Bryan and Bryanism of the 1998 value of the 19 ricty, and should sweep into the Demo-cratic column in November the Middle Western States that went for Cleveland, Bryan probably would have a majority over Taft. He would not need to have concerned, the general conduct of the start as Democratic.

However illusory such hopes may prove to be, the gossip and comment of the Democrats at Denver will center around political figures in the Mississippi Valley. It looks now as tho the East might be quite forgotten in the land. He has also been when the sissippi Valley as far South as Kansas. It is the expected by would have the Dan. the convention's deliberations, except to be expected he would have the Den-as far as the votes of the delegates ver Convention supplement the characfrom that section are concerned. The ter of work he has been doing in this

from that section are concerned. The talk about Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, as running mate is persistent. It is by no means likely to subside, in spite of the Governor's reiterated statements that he does not want the Vice Presidential nomination. He could help bring the numerous Swede voters in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois to the Democratic ticket and would be a most desirable acquisition. Incidentally, he might reconcile, to a degree, Democratic conservatives, who do not like Bryan and will not like the radical platform on which he is expected to stand. By the time the Denver Conpublican Party. Of coarse, the ticket and the platform may grow upon the country. Wise men in politics say this will happen, and probably they are right. But the hard times continue.

Cal platform on which he is expected to stand. By the time the Denver Convention meets, John Mitchell, another wention meets, John Mitchell, another west" comprises about all there is of to have abardoned hope of New York, where the stake—39 electoral votes—is have made up his mind whether he is campaign thus far. For the rank and so large that the taking of long chances right. But the hard times continue. natorial candidate in Illinois. Unless he commits himself to a trial for that nomination and office, he will be discussed much at Denver as a Vice Presidential possibility. From the talk at Chicago, during the Republican Con-Bryan's chances are slim indeed in the marking the ballot for the first name

The National Birth Certificate.

nen are saying that if the The Democratic 14 States, as follows: Alabama Florida can headquarters in Chicago would be Missouri 18

pects in both those States. In the in-ner offices of the Republican National Committee, however, Kentucky and

New York, New Jersey and Connecti-cut, or even Marvland and Delawise, very important impression, either in perhaps, if he could have Indiana, Illi-Bryan's favor or against him. For nois, wisconsin, air of watch Cieveland months he has been courting the apcarried, and a few of the small States farther west. Some of the more enhusiastic Democrats talk about pros-pects in Minnesota and Iowa. Indicate the president Roosevelt, reconnoitering in Connecticut, but it knowing of course that the President will hardly be anything else. The

It is Rhode Island

The other group also comprises six States, with a much larger total vote, where in former times have been many

New Jersey New York
Pennsylvania
West Virginia Re-to-Delaware

It is pretty generally understood that would be one of the most remarkable each State has one vote for each of its phenomena in the history of Ameritwo United States Senators and one for can politics. And yet, during the last

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (Photograph of the painting by Trumbull, in the Capitol at Washington.)

the King or the Emperor has all the power concentrated in his hands, and that he is the absolute master of the that he is the absolute master of the lives and property of every man and woman living witiah his realm. In establishing a constitutional Government for Italy, for example, the Constitution expressly stated that the King held all the power is the country, and that of his own pleasure he created a Parliament and gave it certain powers which he would at any time resume should the would at any time resume should the occasion arise. The Constitutions of the Constitutions of the other so-called constitutional monarchies have in effect and practice the same doctrine. A short time ago the Empleror King of Austro-Hungary, becoming weary of the wrangles of the English Government, that the thouse of the longer of the Warden in the world its necessary and the world and an autorat and governed was needed. This in effect and in course without its intervention. The King of the many and the power is an autocrat and governed was needed. This in effect and in course without its intervention. The King of the many and the power of the such form as to them shall seem most by the score leaf to the many and the form as to them shall seem most by the score leaf to the such form as to them shall seem most by the score leaf that the street of the same doctrine. The King of the lives and the such form as to them shall seem most by the score leaf time to the causes which ment they common such the most of mankind requires that they intensely political, if pot int

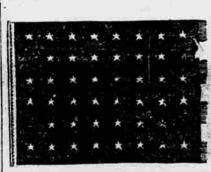
. A Startling Innovation. At the time of our Revolution the people knew no other form of govern- revolution of 1642 in England.

Insisted upon a measure of independ-ence from kingly ty:anny. Both Kins and nobility, however, agreed in abso of the lower classes. Py great Magne Charta the English nobility forced 3e King to agree to the second stage and the absolute com-certain rights which they claimed, pletion of the Declaration of Independ-

of Russia. It is steadfastly taught that liament, to which the King would go the separate and equal station to which the National Convention the King or the Emperor has all the when he wanted money, and the House the laws of Nature and of Nature's God And Washington, official and unoffipower concentrated in his hands, and of Commons would find means by which entitles them, a decent respect to the claim-nearly all of both classes being

Our Revolution Based On Principle. Our Revolution was based upon the principles which had brought about the ment than this which had come down people claimed that taxes were being to them from the oldest times, when arbitrarily imposed upon them by the the King and his nobles were supposed English Parliament, in which they had the King and his nobles were supposed to be descendants from the gods and had brought from Heaven authority to rule over their feliow-men. Our Declaration of Independence was a most startling innovation. It proclaimed the new and strange doctrine, something that mankind had never before heard, that the people are the real rulers of a country, and that the Government is something of their own and for their benefit exclusively. It set up that the people did not exist for the benefit of

ysburg address, "Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure." The triumphant end of the war was thus



without its intervention. The King of time put the whole power of the Prussia once did the same thing, and it was the attempt of Charles I. to do this in England that brought about the civil war in which he lost his head. The Japanese Constitution assumes that all the people of Japan exist solely and wholly for the purposes of the Mikado, that everything that belongs to them the House gave them money to carry is his by rights and can be taken at the power of process. Principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happilikely to effec

ant, in what Denver does as there was in what Chicago did, For while Chicago may have done well, the opinion grows that it might have done better, and that the hands who guided might have guidmore skilfully-at least did not guide as skilfully as has been done in other National Conventions of the Re will happen, and probably they are right. But the hard times continue. usiness men say the hard times are going to continue thru the Summer. The West is having one of its periodic upheavals. How intense this is no one can yet fell.

The English people and as the straigle progressed the idea of independence became more vivide and as the straigle progressed the idea of independence became more vivide that the government of the principle was at state of the principle was at state of the principle was at state of the principle was the straigle progressed the idea of independence became more vivide as a fortunation of the people of the third of the principle was the straigle progressed the idea of independence became more vivide as a fortunation of the people of the third of the principle was the straigle progressed the idea of independence became more vivide as a fortunation of the people of the third of the principle was at state of the possibility of the light of the

ticket could be Bryan and Johnson,

with Francis as National Chairman, the

Democratic campaign would start right

"The Disaffected West."

